

CHRONOLOGY

OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH BY THE
ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UNIVERSITY
OF MICHIGAN
SEP 24 1954
PERIODICAL
READING ROOM

Volume 10 No. 15

22 July-4 August 1954

AGREEMENTS:	Anglo-Egyptian <i>re</i> Suez Canal Base	480
	Greek-Yugoslav Defence	492
CONFERENCES:	U.N. Economic and Social Council	504
DISORDERS:	Albanian-Yugoslav Frontier	511
	Guatemala	493
	Israeli-Jordan	496-7
	Lebanon	498
	Morocco	499
	Tunisia	502-4
DISPUTES:	Anglo-Saudi Arabian <i>re</i> Buraimi Oasis	489
	Chinese attack on British aircraft	478-9, 488, 505
	Chinese-U.S. air incident	479, 505-9
	Cyprus	480, 489-90
	Indo-Pakistan Canal Waters	493, 499
	Indo-Portuguese <i>re</i> Portuguese Settlements	493-5, 500-02
	U.K.-Polish <i>re</i> Polish Stowaway	491-2, 500
GOVERNMENT CHANGES:	Argentina	478
	Germany: North Rhine-Westphalia Land	485
	Iraq	496
	United Kingdom	490
	Viet Minh	495
REPORTS,	East German Appeal to West German Bundestag	486
SPEECHES,	Mr Eden on the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement	489, 491
AND	Mr Eden on the Indo-China Armistice	487
STATEMENTS	German Statements on Dr John	484-6
	Mr Head on the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement	490
	Mr Lyttelton on Kenya	487
	M. Mendès-France on the Indo-China Armistice	482-3
	French proposals for Tunisia	503
	Soviet Notes to the Western Powers	509-10
	Mr Thorneycroft on Strategic Controls	488
	U.S.-South Korean Communiqué	507
	U.S. Statements on Indo-China Armistice	505

ALBANIA. 31 July—Yugoslav protest *re* frontier clash (see *Yugoslavia*).

ARGENTINA. 22 July—**Establishment of Oligarchy.** It was announced that a Council of Government had been formed which would govern the country under the orders of President Perón. It was composed of the following five Secretaries of State: *Political Affairs*, Vice-Admiral Alberto Tesaire; *Economic Affairs*, Dr Gomes Morales; *Defence*, Gen. Sosa Molina; *Technical Affairs*, Dr Raul Mende; *International Affairs*, Dr Jeronimo Remorino. At the same time several Cabinet offices were suppressed and others amalgamated.

AUSTRALIA. 22 July—**Indo-China.** Mr Menzies, Prime Minister, said that Australia would regard any aggression in violation of the Indo-China armistice as a threat to international peace and security.

26 July—**South-east Asian Defence.** Mr Casey, Minister for External Affairs, expressed the hope that south-east Asian countries would join their friends in establishing collective defence arrangements.

AUSTRIA. 22 July—The Foreign Minister, Dr Figl, announced that Notes had been delivered that day to the four occupation Powers asking them to agree to set up a five-Power committee with Austria to consider ways and means of further alleviating the occupation regime.

BRITISH WEST INDIES. 22 July—**Jamaica.** The Jamaican House of Representatives unanimously accepted the London proposals for a British West Indies Federation (see *Vol. IX, p. 249*).

BULGARIA. 2 Aug.—Greek rejection of proposal for exchange of Ministers (see *Greece*).

CEYLON. 3 Aug.—**Indo-China.** The Prime Minister cabled to Mr Eden, British Foreign Secretary, a joint declaration of the Colombo Powers (India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, and Indonesia) expressing their firm support for the Indo-China armistice agreements.

Sir John Kotelawala told the House of Representatives that Pakistan had expressed willingness to discuss a south-east Asia defence pact but India and Indonesia had rejected the idea.

CHINA. 23 July—Visit of Mr Chou En-lai to east Germany (see *Germany*).

Formosa. The official Communist Party Peking *People's Daily* called for the 'liberation' of Taiwan (Formosa) saying: 'The United States seizure of Taiwan and its support of Chiang Kai-shek are intolerable acts of aggression and provocation against the People's Republic of China and a grave threat to peace in Asia and the entire world.'

Shooting down of British airliner off Hainan (see *Great Britain*).

24 July—**Attack on British Aircraft.** The British Chargé d'Affaires delivered a Note strongly protesting against the shooting down of the British airliner off Hainan.

U.S. statements on attack (*see United States*).

26 July—U.S. statement on new air incident (*see United States*).

British statement on Chinese attack on aircraft (*see Great Britain*).

Peking Radio broadcast the text of a letter to the British Chargé d'Affaires from the deputy Foreign Minister in which he explained that the British Skymaster aircraft which had been shot down by Chinese fighters on 23 July had been mistaken for a Chinese Nationalist aircraft on a mission to raid the Chinese military base at Port Yulin (Hainan Island). The letter said the unfortunate incident was entirely accidental and the Central People's Government expressed its regret, its intention to take appropriate measures, and its willingness to give consideration to paying appropriate compensation.

27 July—British statement on air incidents (*see Great Britain*).

British Note. A second British Note was delivered in which it was pointed out that the attacked British passenger transport aircraft was completely unarmed and clearly marked as British, and that no steps seemed to have been taken to check its identification. It noted that appropriate measures were to be taken by the Chinese Government, and asked that disciplinary action be taken against those responsible, that immediate measures be taken to prevent a repetition of the incident, and that the Peking Government should confirm that they were taking such measures. It said claims for compensation would be forwarded.

Protest to United States. Peking Radio announced that the deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs had issued a statement protesting most strongly about the 'invasion of China's territorial air and the shooting down of two Chinese patrol aircraft off Hainan by United States Air Force'. The statement warned the United States to stop immediately such acts of aggression 'or else take full responsibility and suffer the consequences'. It added that the Chinese Government reserved the right to claim compensation for all loss of life and property. The statement also alleged that U.S. aircraft had attacked a Chinese escort vessel but had flown off when the latter replied.

U.S. protests (*see United States*).

28 July—British and U.S. Protests. The British Chargé d'Affaires presented a Note protesting against the Chinese warning to the Hong Kong air authorities that any rescue aircraft approaching the area of the incident off Hainan Island, other than a Sunderland already in the area, would be fired at without warning (*see Great Britain, Mr Eden's statement, 27 July*). He also presented United States protests which were later returned to the British Embassy (*see United States, 29 July*).

29 July—U.S. statement on Chinese rejection of U.S. protests.

Peking Radio announced that the Deputy Foreign Minister had 'sternly rejected' a 'ridiculous and preposterous so-called protest' by the United States Government.

31 July—Visit of Chou En-lai to Outer Mongolia (*see Mongolian People's Republic*).

1 Aug.—Peking Radio reported that 'ten armed Chiang Kai-shek agents' who had landed secretly in Kwangtung on 18 January had been sentenced to death by a Kwangtung provincial court and executed.

CYPRUS. 23 July—The Archbishop of Cyprus, speaking in St John's Cathedral, Nicosia, to delegates of national organizations, including priests, urged them to have nothing to do with any British offer of a constitution, which he described as a 'Trojan horse' designed to capture the soul of Cyprus. He said that although the *Enosis* campaign was a peaceful one the British garrison when it came to Cyprus from the Canal Zone would be in no less hostile surroundings so long as their claim was denied. He urged delegates to form a national assembly to establish contact with the people.

28 July—British decision to introduce a constitution (*see Great Britain*).

29 July—The Archbishop of Cyprus issued a statement urging the people to continue steadfastly to claim union with Greece.

2 Aug.—The Government issued a warning that the anti-sedition laws would be strictly enforced and any seditious conspiracies or publications prosecuted.

3 Aug.—It was announced that all the Greek newspapers had decided to suspend publication for one week in protest against the Government's decision strictly to enforce the anti-sedition laws.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. 27 July—Trials. It was announced that the Supreme Court had sentenced Dr Stefan Trochta, former Bishop of Litomerice, to twenty-five years' imprisonment on charges of high treason and espionage on behalf of the Vatican. Three priests tried with him were sentenced to twenty, fifteen, and seven years' imprisonment respectively.

EGYPT. 22 July—Israel. In a speech on the eve of the second anniversary of the Army revolution, Colonel Nasser, Prime Minister, said that 'if Israel fails to comply at least with United Nations repeated decisions, the situation in the Near East is liable to explode.' He called on the United Nations 'to do something in earnest for the execution of its decisions which Israel has trodden over'.

Spanish assurance to Britain *re* export of arms (*see Great Britain*).

25 July—Canal Zone. Mr Head, British War Minister, arrived in Cairo to take part in the Canal Zone negotiations.

27 July—Anglo-Egyptian Agreement on Suez Canal Base. Colonel Nasser, Prime Minister, and Mr Head, British Minister for War, announced in a communiqué that they had initialled the heads of agreement embodying the principles proposed for an agreement on the Suez Canal base. They expressed their conviction that, by removing sources of mistrust and friction, the agreement would lead to growing improvement in the two countries' relations and would contribute to the maintenance of peace and security. The agreement would be valid for seven years. During the last year of this period the two Governments would consult on arrangements necessary after its expiry. It provided for a complete withdrawal of British forces from the Canal Zone base within twenty months from the date of signature, and laid down that parts of the existing base would be kept in efficient working order and would be capable of immediate use in the event of an armed attack on

Egypt, on any member of the Arab League defence treaty, or on Turkey. In such events Egypt would afford the facilities necessary to operate the base effectively on a war footing, including the use of Egyptian ports within the limits of what would be strictly indispensable for the purpose. In the event of a threat of attack to any of the above-mentioned countries there would be immediate consultation between the United Kingdom and Egypt.

The United Kingdom would have the right to move any British material into or out of the base, provided there was no increase above an agreed level of supplies without the consent of the Egyptian Government. The Egyptian Government would afford all necessary facilities for the withdrawal of British forces. Both parties would recognize that the Suez Canal, while an integral part of Egypt, was of international importance, economically, commercially, and strategically, and both countries would undertake to uphold the 1888 convention guaranteeing freedom of navigation. The Egyptian Government would afford over-flying, landing, and servicing facilities for notified R.A.F. flights and would extend most favoured-nation treatment for clearance of flights.

An annex on the organization of the base laid down that H.M. Government should have the right to maintain certain agreed installations and operate them for current requirements and would conclude contracts with Egyptian or British firms for such operation and maintenance. These firms would have the right to engage British and Egyptian civilian personnel and local labour, but a limit to the number of British technicians would be agreed on in detailed negotiations. The Egyptian Government would give full support to these commercial firms, and H.M. Government would be afforded facilities for inspection of installations which would be carried out by a limited number of personnel attached to H.M. Embassy, Cairo. The Egyptian Government would be responsible for the security of the base and of equipment either in the base or in transit on Egyptian soil to and from the base. It would also undertake to maintain in good order such installations, public utilities, communications, bridges, pipelines, etc. as were to be handed over by agreement.

Colonel Nasser, Prime Minister, declared that with the conclusion of the agreement 'a new era of friendly relations, based on mutual trust, confidence, and co-operation, opens between Egypt and Britain and the western countries'. He described the agreement as 'a turning point in the history of Egypt', and said 'We want to get rid of the hatred in our hearts and start building up our relations with Britain on a solid basis of mutual trust and confidence'.

28 July—British statement on Canal Zone agreement and reaffirmation of Tripartite Declaration (*see Great Britain*).

1 Aug.—**Canal Zone.** The Minister of the Interior issued an order permitting free movement of foodstuffs of all kinds into the Canal Zone.

Saudi Arabia. Emir Mashaal, Saudi Arabian Defence Minister, concluded defence discussions with Egyptian Ministers.

2 Aug.—A Cairo court sentenced Ahmed Hussein Gad to life imprisonment with hard labour for the murder in February 1949 of

Egypt (*continued*)

Sheikh Hassan el Banna, founder of the Muslim Brotherhood. Two others received sentences of fifteen years each, and a fourth one year's imprisonment, on charges associated with the assassination.

EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY. 1 Aug.—The common market for special steel entered into force.

FRANCE. 22 July—**Indo-China Armistice.** In a debate in the Assembly on the Indo-China armistice agreements, M. Mendès-France, Prime Minister, began by explaining the peril of the expeditionary corps when he assumed office and said it was doubtful whether, if the war had continued, reinforcements could have arrived in time. The position today was that if the agreements were violated all precautions had been taken. He went on to emphasize that the final terms had been a substantial improvement on the Viet Minh's initial demands.

M. Mendès-France announced that before 31 July plans would be submitted to the authorities in Cambodia, Laos, and southern Vietnam for the transfer of administrative responsibilities held by the French. Thus the administrative independence of the three States would be completed. France would however continue to provide them with economic assistance. He reminded the Assembly that in regard to northern Vietnam the Viet Minh had promised to maintain cultural and economic links with France and to respect French property and interests in every way. He maintained that the Geneva agreements left intact the chances for France to play her role in the Far East.

In considering the wider aspects of the armistice, M. Mendès-France said that a reconversion of the national economy would now be possible and necessary. American aid for Indo-China had been providing France with a substitute of what French exports should have been earning, and the task ahead would be a hard one. He claimed that in the Franco-American talks earlier in the month he had been able to dismiss certain American misconceptions and strengthen the Franco-American alliance, and he made a warm reference, which evoked the applause of the whole Chamber, to the Entente Cordiale and the work of Mr Eden at Geneva.

23 July—Speaking in the debate, M. Bidault (M.R.P.), former Foreign Minister, attacked the settlement. He doubted its security and permanence, comparing it with the Munich agreement, pointed to the absence of a U.S. guarantee, and suggested that the Vietnamese delegation had been excluded from the final stages of the conference. He also declared that the three Associated States had been neutralized and could no longer be considered part of the French system of alliances, while the Viet Minh were free to maintain their alliances in their zone. That was 'an injustice, a grave precedent' which could impinge on the rest of the French Union. In addition, there was the danger of the States being excluded from a south-east Asia defence scheme. In his view there should be an inflexible line protecting the French Union within the free world.

In his reply M. Mendès-France said that in 1951 the French Chief of Staff had envisaged a partition of Indo-China at the 16th parallel. Although the agreement contained painful clauses it was better than their allies had at first hoped for. Regarding the unity of Vietnam and the prospect of general elections, it was for the southern Vietnamese to show that they had a system preferable to that of the north, and to that end France would protect and aid them. He pointed out that the withdrawal of French troops from Indo-China had been accepted in principle by the previous Government, but he denied that the Associated States had been neutralized or that the American guarantee was meaningless. In any case French Union troops would be able to remain in southern Vietnam. Referring to the charge of abandoning France's friends, M. Mendès-France pointed out that there were provisions for the transfer of populations, and in repudiation of the comparison with Munich he pointed to the absence of an international guarantee at Munich and said that such a guarantee would probably have prevented the German attack in 1939.

The Assembly passed by 471 votes to 14 a motion approving the Indo-China settlement.

24 July—Indo-China. The text was issued of a letter addressed to M. Mendès-France on 21 July by Mr Dong, head of the Viet Minh delegation at Geneva. It said that his Government was willing to discuss with the French Government any problems connected with the continuance of French business and cultural activities in northern Vietnam. It proposed that property rights should be respected in both zones, without hindrance or discrimination to businesses, that there should be no restriction of movement between the two zones, and that French 'cultural establishments' should be permitted to continue their work in northern Vietnam.

Soviet Note on European security (*see U.S.S.R.*).

30 July—Tunisia. It was announced that Gen. Boyer de la Tour du Moulin had been appointed Resident General in Tunisia in succession to M. Voizard, and that the Cabinet had approved a new policy for Tunisia proposed by M. Mendès-France which was designed to base Franco-Tunisian relations on a willingness to guarantee French interests and to respond to Tunisian aspirations by the realization of internal autonomy.

31 July—New constitutional proposals for Tunisia (*see Tunisia*).

Tunisia. M. Bourguiba, the exiled Neo-Destour leader, described the Government's proposals as 'a substantial and decisive stage along the road that leads to the restoration of complete Tunisian sovereignty'.

4 Aug.—Tunisia. M. Bourguiba issued a statement in which he said that all trends of opinion, even minority ones, should be included in the new Tunisian Government.

Further Soviet Note (*see U.S.S.R.*).

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE. 2 Aug.—
The fifteen-nation intersessional committee recommended that Japan be allowed to enter into multilateral tariff negotiations with a view to

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (*continued*)

acceding to G.A.T.T. The Japanese request was supported by the United States and opposed by Britain.

4 Aug.—The United Kingdom delegation to the inter-sessional committee issued a statement reaffirming that the British Government considered the admission of Japan as premature and saying that it would abstain from assuming obligations towards Japan under the agreement.

GERMANY. 22 July—Dr John. It was officially stated that Dr John, president of the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution, had disappeared in west Berlin on 20 July after seeing a friend, Dr Wohlgemuth.

West Germany. Social Democratic Party. At their congress in Berlin the Social Democrats adopted by 358 votes to 20 a resolution repudiating Dr Adenauer's western defence policy and demanding a new attempt to relieve international tension, to restore normal diplomatic and trade relations between east and west, and to reunite Germany. It called for unremitting German exertions to induce the Great Powers to agree on a system of collective security and general disarmament, but said that if the necessity arose the party would be ready to support the defence of freedom even by military means, provided efforts for German reunification and for a European security system in the framework of the United Nations were continued at the same time, and provided any treaties requiring a west German defence contribution could be renounced if they became an obstacle to reunification and were not binding on a future all-German Government. Any such treaties should also ensure full equality of rights and benefits for all signatories and 'parliamentary democratic control' of the armed forces. The E.D.C., it said, did not meet such requirements. The time for a defence contribution would have to be decided by a full party congress after having adjudged east-west agreement to be hopeless and a broad collective security system unattainable.

23 July—East Germany. Mr Chou En-lai, Chinese Prime Minister, arrived on an official visit.

East German Trials. Eight persons charged with economic and military espionage received sentences at Potsdam of from two to thirteen years. Six employees of the Mansfeld copper mines were convicted of sabotage at Halle and were sentenced to terms of from two to twelve years.

Dr John. The east German Radio broadcast what it stated was a recording by Dr John of the declaration made by him to 'responsible personalities' of the German Democratic Republic after he had crossed into east Berlin on 20 July. In it Dr John said that he had gone over to east Germany as a demonstration in favour of German unity and a protest against the trend of political affairs in the Federal Republic. He complained that he had been 'constantly pilloried' in his office by the Nazis 'who are stirring again in political and public life' and that the Federal Minister of the Interior had made his position impossible by

implying to the press that he would be replaced after sovereignty had been attained. He hoped soon to lay his thoughts and plans for German reunification before the German public in written form.

24 July—Herr Kaiser, Federal Minister for all-German Affairs, said in a broadcast that judgement concerning Dr John must be suspended. The broadcast of 23 July had certainly been made by him, but too little was known to judge in what circumstances, under what influences, or by what means he had gone to east Berlin, nor was it known in what circumstances the broadcast came to be made.

26 July—Dr John. Dr Schröder, Federal Minister of the Interior, gave the press in Bonn a full account of events leading up to the disappearance of Dr John from west Berlin and of his relationship with Dr Wohlgemuth. He said the evidence did not indicate that Dr John had crossed into east Berlin with treasonable intent: it seemed to show that he had been lured there by deceptive means, and it was not impossible that he had been drugged or subjected to hypnotic treatment by Dr Wohlgemuth.

27 July—West Germany. North Rhine-Westphalia. Dr Arnold, Christian Democrat, formed a coalition *Land* Government of North Rhine-Westphalia after being re-elected Premier by 118 votes out of 196. The new Cabinet consisted of seven Christian Democrats, two Free Democrats, and Dr Amelunxen, leader of the Centre Party.

28 July—West Germany. Occupation Costs. It was announced that the three financial advisers to the Allied High Commission and the Federal Finance Ministry had agreed to extend the existing agreement on occupation costs for three months—from July to September.

Dr John. Dr John spoke again on the east German Radio and reiterated that political motives had alone impelled him to go to east Berlin. He declared that the Federal Government's one-sided ties with America and the remilitarization and revival of Nazism must inevitably lead to another war.

29 July—Dr John. The west Berlin police announced that the Supreme West German Federal prosecutor had opened legal proceedings against Dr Wohlgemuth and other persons for 'deprivation of liberty with intent to endanger the State' in connection with Dr John's disappearance.

31 July—Attempt on Herr Besener. Herr Willi Besener, Director-General of the east German railways until January 1949, narrowly escaped assassination when a shot was fired at him outside his west Berlin home. Both Herr Besener and the police expressed their conviction that the attempt was made on behalf of the east German security police. Herr Besener had lost his post in east Germany for failure to collaborate wholeheartedly in the blockade of Berlin and refusing to join the Socialist Unity Party, and had persistently declined to transfer his residence to the Soviet sector.

2 Aug.—West Germany. Communism. Two German Communist Party officials, Oskar Neumann and Karl Dickel, were sentenced in Karlsruhe to three years' imprisonment for 'ringleadership in an association hostile to the constitution'. They had been set at liberty during the

Germany (*continued*)

trial and did not surrender to the court. A third, Emil Bechtle, was sentenced to eight months.

3 Aug.—East Germany. Arrests. The Ministry of the Interior announced that 'a considerable number of agents' working for the American secret service and the west German intelligence service of Reinhard Gehlen, a former German general, had been arrested. The Ministry said the arrests had been made possible by the voluntary surrender of western agents, including an agent of the Office for the Protection of the Constitution of the west German *Land* of Lower Saxony.

(In the view of allied officials the statement suggested that the arrests were a direct consequence of the alleged defection of Dr Otto John, and that the purpose of the statement was to persuade western agents in east Germany and other Communist territory that the only way out was to surrender voluntarily.)

4 Aug.—West Germany. Dr John. A statement issued after a meeting of the executive of the Christian Democratic Party, which had been attended by Dr Adenauer, the Chancellor, and Dr Schröder, Minister of the Interior, said that Dr John 'had had no access to secret matters the revelation of which could endanger the security of the Federal Republic'. It repudiated his accusation that the rise of neo-Nazism had given him reason to leave and described both this and the attempt from other quarters to throw suspicion on the men of the July 1944 anti-Nazi plot as 'a poisoning of the wells'.

Soviet Note. Commenting on the Soviet Note to the western Powers of 24 July, the statement said this was an attempt to create disunity among the western nations and to impede the European Defence Community. It showed no trace of readiness to permit free German elections and therewith reunification, but on the contrary showed a determination to perpetuate the division of Germany in particular by the proposal that the Federal Government and the 'so-called' German Democratic Republic should become signatories to a European security pact.

Hamburg Strike. About 14,000 municipal workers in Hamburg came out on strike in support of a demand for increased wages.

East Germany. The lower House of the east German Parliament addressed a request to the west German *Bundestag* that it join in a 'solemn appeal' to the four occupation Powers to resume four-Power negotiations on Germany with the participation of east and west German representatives, and to desist meantime from seeking to integrate west Germany in the western defence system. It also again proposed talks between east and west German Government representatives 'to prepare a common attitude' to German problems.

In a preceding speech Herr Grotewohl praised the Soviet proposal for a conference on European security and pointed to the successful results of the Geneva conference which, he argued, had been a victory for the French people because it had ended an unpopular war. But he insisted that all-German talks must precede all-German elections.

GREAT BRITAIN. 22 July—Indo-China Armistice. In a statement in the Commons, Mr Eden, Foreign Secretary, outlined the main terms of the three agreements for a cease-fire in each of the three States of Indo-China and regretted that the full texts were not to be published at once. He pointed out that in Vietnam, while the French would have to evacuate important areas in the north the Viet Minh would have to withdraw from large areas in the centre and south in some of which they had been established for eight years. He said he was convinced that the arrangements were the best that could have been contrived in the circumstances and that the agreement was due above all to the courage and tenacity of the French Prime Minister, M. Mendès-France.

Kenya. In a Commons debate on Kenya Mr Lyttelton, Colonial Secretary, said that the military plan was to clear Mau Mau out of the infected areas in turn and consolidate the cleared areas by closer administration and the use of more police as the troops moved forward. These operations were being carried out with great success. There had been a spectacular drop in crime in Nairobi and the whole situation in the city had altered since Operation Anvil. By and large the Kikuyu had been unsuccessful in their attempts to infect other tribes.

In the work of reconstruction and rehabilitation, relief work on agricultural betterment was being provided for about 10,000 in the Kikuyu settlements. They hoped that only a small proportion of the 56,000 concerned would be so deeply implicated that they would not be allowed to return. Of the remainder, some families would be returned to their land in the reserves; some would be resettled in other parts when conditions allowed; some would be employed in forest areas; some, not entirely free from suspicion, would be re-employed in new areas; and other families requiring some degree of supervision would be resettled in the Central Province.

The consolidation of holdings progressed, and in June the number of acres consolidated amounted to one fifth of the number consolidated during the twenty-one months of the emergency. There were also long-term plans for further consolidation of land, for irrigation, large-scale stock-raising development, and for increasing African cash crops. Mr Lyttelton also gave details of plans to increase the acreages of coffee, tea, pineapple, and pyrethrum. He said that £2,132,000 had been spent on African education in 1953, compared with £1,345,000 in 1952.

Dealing with political development, he said that he had been heartened by the beginning made by the Council of Ministers and the new constitutional arrangements. He denied that Africans had shown indifference and said that every day that passed knitted the Government closer together. He considered the suggestion for a Minister of State from the Colonial Office resident in Nairobi not practicable or desirable. It would insert an unnecessary chain in the link of responsibility and would affront the people of Kenya and reverse policies to which all were committed.

Spanish Arms for Egypt. A Foreign Office spokesman referred to British representations regarding the export by Spain of arms to Egypt (see p. 460) and stated that the Spanish Government had given an

Great Britain (*continued*)

assurance that in view of prevailing international conditions the export of arms to countries outside the North Atlantic Treaty Organization would be prohibited.

23 July—Chinese Attack on British Aircraft. A British civil Skymaster airliner flying from Bangkok to Hong Kong was shot down by two Chinese Communist aircraft off Hainan island. Of the eighteen persons in the aircraft there were nine survivors, one of whom died later. Six of the passengers were Americans.

24 July—British protest to China (*see China*).

Soviet Note on European security (*see U.S.S.R.*).

25 July—Visit of Secretary for War to Egypt (*see Egypt*).

26 July—Chinese Attack on British Aircraft. Mr Eden told the House that the British Chargé d'Affaires in Peking had been instructed to protest 'most strongly to the Chinese Government against this wanton attack on a clearly marked British civil aircraft flying on a normal international air route'. The Government had now been informed by the Chinese Government that they admitted responsibility for the attack which they said was entirely accidental. They had expressed their sympathy and regret and their readiness to consider the payment of appropriate compensation. H.M. Government welcomed this prompt offer to make amends. It also wished to express gratitude for the help given by U.S. aircraft in rescue and search operations.

Chinese explanation of attack (*see China*).

New U.S.-Chinese air incident (*see United States*).

East-West Trade. Mr Thorneycroft, President of the Board of Trade, announced in the Commons that agreement had been reached with the United States and other countries that from 16 August the embargo list on exports to the Soviet *bloc*, as distinct from exports to China, would be cut by one-third from about 250 to 170 items, and the quantitative control list from ninety to twenty. A further sixty items would be kept on a watch list. Agreement had also been reached on improved methods of enforcement, including the introduction of transshipment control by other countries to bring it into line with that operated by the United Kingdom since 1951. A few technical problems and the question of control on the sale of ships remained to be settled.

Guatemala. It was learned that the Government had formally recognized the new regime in Guatemala.

27 July—Anglo-Egyptian agreement on Suez Canal base and statement by Colonel Nasser (*see Egypt*).

Hainan Air Incidents. Mr Eden told the Commons that he had been requested to instruct H.M. Chargé d'Affaires in Peking to convey a protest to the Chinese Government on behalf of the United States Government, both in respect of the six American citizens killed and wounded in the attack on the British aircraft and the 'wanton interference with search and rescue operations'.

Mr Eden went on to relate that the Hong Kong civil aviation department, after being informed of the Skymaster's crash on 23 July, had communicated with Canton airport by wireless telling them that search

aircraft, of which details and markings were given, were flying to the area of the crash. About an hour later a message was received from Canton air traffic control that a Sunderland already in the area would be allowed to remain but that any other aircraft sent to search would be fired on without warning if they approached land. 'This message,' Mr Eden declared 'was against all international custom and behaviour,' and H.M. representative in Peking had been instructed to make a protest about it.

British Note to China and Chinese protest to United States *re* air incidents (*see China*).

U.S. protests to China (*see United States*).

28 July—Saudi Arabia. Buraimi Oasis. Mr Eden announced in the Commons that agreement in principle had been reached with the Saudi Arabian Government that the frontier dispute on the Trucial Coast should be submitted to an arbitration tribunal. This would consist of five members, one of whom would be nominated by H.M. Government to act on behalf of the Sultan of Muscat and the Ruler of Abu Dhabi and one by the Saudi Arabian Government. These two would then choose three neutrals. The tribunal would be asked to determine the common frontier between Saudi Arabia and Abu Dhabi and sovereignty over the Buraimi zone. The Saudi official, Turki, would be withdrawn to Saudi Arabia and the British authorities would withdraw the posts established after his arrival. Each side would then contribute fifteen men to a police group which would be responsible for law and order in the oasis during arbitration. As for oil operations, the disputed areas were to be divided into two parts separated by a neutral zone. In the northern part British companies would continue their operations, and in the southern the Arabian American Oil Company would be free to prospect. This would be without prejudice to the parties' claims at arbitration.

Anglo-Egyptian Agreement. Mr Eden outlined to the House the terms of the Suez Canal base agreement and reaffirmed the Government's intention of abiding by the Tripartite Declaration of 2 May 1950 relating to Arab-Israeli relations. He said that both the United States and French Governments were equally determined to uphold that declaration.

Cyprus. Mr Hopkinson, Minister of State, Colonial Office, announced in the Commons the Government's decision to introduce in the near future a modified constitution for Cyprus providing for a legislature containing both official and nominated members—together forming a majority—and elected members, and also for the appointment to the Executive Council of some unofficial members of the legislature to take charge of departments. He recalled that responsible and representative political leaders had failed to take up the constitution offered in 1948 although the offer had remained open for six years, and he reaffirmed that no change in the sovereignty of Cyprus could be contemplated.

In reply to a question Mr Hopkinson said the Government's view was that 'nothing less than continued sovereignty over the island could enable the United Kingdom to carry out its strategic obligations in Europe, the Mediterranean, and the Middle East.'

Great Britain (*continued*)

Intervening in the debate which followed the statement, Mr Lyttelton said that all expert opinion demanded that British sovereign powers be maintained in Cyprus and that there could be no going back on that expert opinion. The Government wanted to give Cyprus the fullest measure of self-government bit by bit as she was able to exercise it, but they could not now, in the interests of Cyprus or Mediterranean security, think about her junction with Greece. They did not admit the right of any Government, however friendly, to discuss or interfere with the sovereignty of the British Crown. He could not imagine any more disastrous policy for the people of Cyprus than to hand them over to an unstable, though very friendly, Government. That would undermine the eastern bastion of N.A.T.O. and depress the standard of living of everyone in Cyprus.

Ministerial Changes. It was announced that Mr Lyttelton, Secretary of State for the Colonies, had resigned for personal reasons and that Mr Lennox Boyd, Minister of Transport, had been appointed to replace him. Other appointments included: Mr Heathcoat Amory as Minister of Agriculture in place of Sir Thomas Dugdale who had resigned following the Crichton Down inquiry, and Mr Boyd Carpenter as Minister of Transport.

29 July—Anglo-Egyptian Agreement. A motion approving the heads of agreement initialled in Cairo on 27 July was approved in the House of Commons by 257 votes to 26. The main body of Labour members abstained, and a number of Conservatives (the 'Suez Group') opposed the motion.

In the debate Mr Head, Secretary for War, emphasized that the Government's policy in regard to Egypt was governed largely by strategic considerations and he mentioned three in particular. The first was the advent of the hydrogen bomb with other nuclear weapons. He said this meant that the ability to mobilize, equip, and despatch overseas large numbers of troops would be restricted and the ability to maintain them at long distances from home strained. The same consideration would apply to any Power, such as Russia, attempting to maintain large forces in a Middle East campaign. They would be hampered by long lines of communication peculiarly vulnerable to this form of attack. Secondly, the entry of Turkey into N.A.T.O., the re-equipment of her army with modern equipment together with U.S. technical advice, and her determination to defend herself increased the likelihood of Britain being able to take part in more forward strategy on Turkey's right flank, and this placed the base in Egypt in a position much more remote from the likely area of operations. In addition, nuclear weapons had put a premium on dispersion, and a better spirit and more co-operation was needed from the Egyptians if Britain's strategic position in the Middle East was to be strengthened. Thirdly, British forces, for their size, were over-stretched and over-strained. The commitments were too large for the forces and there was a lack of strategic reserve. It was essential to build up a strategic reserve at home, and the only way of doing so was to free the equivalent of two and one-third divisions now in Egypt.

Mr Head said it was now considered perfectly feasible to operate the base by civilians, and this would be a great deal better than having soldiers disguised as civilians. The main consideration strategically was that of British relations with the Egyptian people and Government. The next seven years would show whether these would be changed for the better. If they were not, the base would never be a true asset. He believed there was reason to be hopeful for the future. He asked members who disliked the agreement to consider the alternatives and argued that it would be unacceptable either to remain with the existing 80,000 troops or to remain with a smaller force in a concentrated portion of the base.

Captain Waterhouse, leader of the Conservative 'Suez Group', strongly opposed the agreement, declaring that it was 'a give-away' and a worthless piece of paper which would never of itself secure for Britain a right of re-entry. He said he had no faith in the economy argument or in the hydrogen bomb argument, and that in any case Cyprus would be even more vulnerable to the hydrogen bomb and the population there was not likely to be any more friendly. He recalled that the Egyptians had already said that two things were necessary for Egypt—the Canal and the Sudan—and he asked if Britain had now finished with the Sudan or did her pledge to give them real independence still stand?

Intervening during a Labour member's speech, Sir Winston Churchill said that 'merely to portray the first few weeks of a war as it would be now' would convince the House of the obsolescence of the base and of the sense of proportion vitally needed, not only in military dispositions, but in all attempts to establish human relations between the nations.

Winding up the debate, Mr Eden said he had not found in the debate any practicable alternative to the Government's policy and the new proposals were infinitely preferable to the Bevin-Sidky proposals. He explained that the Government were not proposing to create a new base in Cyprus. The main base to be reactivated in war would remain in Egypt. There was no vacuum in the Middle East as a result of the agreement. The Government would be able to redeploy their forces and increase their mobility by forming a strategic reserve at home which would be available for the Middle East or any other part of the world. He asked those who opposed the treaty to consider what would happen in 1956 if they were successful in their appeal to the House, and declared that, with the Egyptians resisting them at every point, there would be no chance of securing by international arbitration the rights and facilities of the 1936 treaty. As for the suggestion that the number of troops be reduced to about two brigades, Mr Eden said they would be useless to defend a restricted base, and as a token force they would be of no military or strategic value but a constant irritant causing a constant demand that they be reinforced.

Mr Eden declared that the only hope for an end to hostilities between Israel and the Arab States was that Britain should be able to create better relations with both sides. If she could do that she might be able

Great Britain (*continued*)

to reduce the tension. He refused to believe that British influence in the Middle East was going to be undermined as a result of the agreement, and said that to maintain the old conditions was to show a lack of adaptation to existing realities.

30 July—Guided Missiles. Mr Sandys, Minister of Supply, announced in a parliamentary written reply that the British and U.S. Governments had formally approved arrangements for closer collaboration on guided missiles.

31 July—Polish Stowaway. Following reports that a stowaway, Antoni Klimowicz, was on board the Polish ship, *Jaroslaw Dabrowski*, in the Thames and wished to be given political asylum, the Lord Chief Justice issued a writ of habeas corpus requiring the master to produce him at the Law Courts on 3 August.

The Home Office later announced that the writ had been duly served, that the master was unwilling to co-operate, and that the police had accordingly searched the ship and taken Klimowicz ashore.

The Polish Ambassador protested to the Foreign Office against the action taken.

1 Aug.—U.S. Senate report on British use of military aid (*see United States*).

3 Aug.—Polish Note of protest *re* Antoni Klimowicz (*see Poland*).

4 Aug.—Soviet proposal for four-Power conference (*see U.S.S.R.*).

Cyprus. The Greek Ambassador delivered a strong protest against the description of Greece as an 'unstable Power', used by Mr Lyttelton in the Commons on 28 July.

GREECE. 25 July—Announcement *re* signature of Balkan military alliance (*see Turkey*).

28 July—British statement on Cyprus (*see Great Britain*).

30 July—Balkan Alliance. The Foreign Minister announced that the N.A.T.O. Council had approved the text of the Balkan alliance.

2 Aug.—**Yugoslavia.** Greek and Yugoslav military representatives signed an agreement at Salonika for the construction of joint defence works along the Greek and Yugoslav frontiers with Bulgaria and Albania.

Bulgaria. The Foreign Ministry announced that it had rejected a Bulgarian request for the appointment of a Bulgarian Minister in Athens. In replying it had pointed out that the main condition in the Greek-Bulgarian agreement in principle for the exchange of Ambassadors was the fulfilment of Bulgarian obligations under the peace treaty to pay war reparations. This condition had not been met owing to the breakdown of negotiations in Paris caused by the Bulgarian demand that reparations should be compensated by a Greek pre-war debt to Bulgaria.

Rumania. The Foreign Ministry announced that the Greek Red Cross had received a communication from the Rumanian Red Cross, offering to repatriate 1,200 Greeks living in Rumania who wished to return to Greece.

4 Aug.—Protest against British Minister's statement (*see Great Britain*).

GUATEMALA. 26 July—Recognition of regime by Britain (*see Great Britain*).

1 Aug.—Fighting broke out between the cadets of the Military Academy and soldiers of Colonel Armas's 'liberation' army.

2 Aug.—Guatemala Radio announced that the rising, which was 'a glorious gesture to restore the good name of the national army' had ended after fourteen hours' fighting.

A truce agreement was signed providing that the military cadets would not be punished, that the liberation army would be disbanded, and that the regular army would guarantee its loyalty to the regime.

4 Aug.—Speaking to meetings held in front of the national palace, the Minister of the Interior claimed that Colonel Armas was in full control of the Government, and Colonel Monzon declared that the army was willing to support national interests and the junta. He affirmed his complete loyalty and revealed that the leaders in the mutiny of 3 August had sought his support. He said these leaders had Communist affiliations.

Colonel Armas declared that any attack against the army was an attack against the Government. Communism had penetrated its ranks but 90 per cent were loyal. The Government would know how to deal with any recurrence of such outbreaks which were basically only manoeuvres by elements anxious to recapture positions held under previous Governments.

A memorandum signed by the Guatemalan farmers' association, the anti-Communist students' association, the market women's association, and the Chamber of Commerce demanded unification of power in the hands of Colonel Armas, punishment for the instigators of the cadet incident and the mutiny at Aurora base, reorganization of the Cabinet on clearly anti-Communist lines, a clean-up of departmental governors, and reinstatement of the liberation army. The organizations threatened to call a general strike if these demands were not granted.

The anti-Communist unification party demanded suppression of the trade unions until Communism had been completely eradicated.

INDIA. 22 July—**Indo-Pakistan Canal Waters Dispute.** In a statement to the press, Mr Dutt, Commonwealth Secretary in the Ministry for External Affairs, said that India would require every drop of Sutlej River water stored by the Bhakra Dam. He denied that recent withdrawals to fill the Bhakra system had seriously reduced the flow of water to Pakistan.

Portuguese Settlements. The United Front of Goans (in favour of a merger of Portuguese settlements with India) announced the 'liberation' of Dadrá, a territory of the Portuguese settlement of Damão on the west coast, after about thirty members of the United Front had entered the village. Some resistance was offered by the police, and three persons were reported to have been killed.

Portuguese statement (*see Portugal*).

India (*continued*)

23 July—Further Portuguese statement on Dadrá incident (*see Portugal*).

An official Government spokesman stated that the Portuguese version of the incident at Dadrá was incorrect. The Portuguese police had fired without provocation on thirty unarmed Goans who had entered the village to hold a peaceful demonstration. Only then did the local population rally and overpower the police. He said that Dadrá would not be administered by India until it was legally integrated within the Union. The Portuguese request for the passage of troops to Dadrá through Indian territory had been rejected.

Foreign Settlements. The Congress working committee, meeting in Ajmer under the chairmanship of Mr Nehru, passed a resolution stating that the elimination of foreign pockets on Indian soil was part of the Indian liberation movement. It expressed the hope that the new French Government would reach an agreement with the Indian Government whereby the existing French territories might be absorbed into India, and recorded appreciation that many pockets had already freed themselves and had asked for inclusion in the Union. It regretted that the Portuguese Government had taken up a wholly indefensible attitude and was intensely repressing those nationals in Goa who wished their territory to be included in the Union.

An Azad Dadrá (Free Dadrá) administration was set up in Dadrá under Mr Mascarenhas, leader of the Goan 'volunteers'.

26 July—Portuguese statements *re* violations of Portuguese territory (*see Portugal*).

27 July—The Portuguese Legation presented a Note protesting against 'a new threat of aggression' against Portuguese territory in India. It said a military train with men and materials had arrived at Baunagar and that there were 'strong indications that these elements are intended for some action directed against the territories of Diu'.

28 July—An official spokesman said that the Portuguese Government had been informed that India could not accept foreign rule within the sub-continent and that the future of Goa and other settlements lay with the Indian Union. In reply to the Portuguese Notes, the Government protested against the alleged reinforcement of Portuguese garrisons and said that the posting of additional police along the frontiers had been necessitated by these warlike preparations. It denied that communications had been cut and said that Portugal was entirely responsible for the occupation of Dadrá owing to her policy of repression.

Floods. Serious floods in north-east India and Tibet were reported to have caused widespread damage.

29 July—The floods sweeping through north Bihar were officially described as the worst for fifty years. In Assam 80,000 persons were reported to be homeless on account of the Brahmaputra floods.

Portuguese Settlements. A group organized by the Azad movement occupied Naroili village in the Portuguese enclave of Nagar Aveli.

A Note was presented to the Portuguese Legation alleging that the

Portuguese authorities in Goa were instigating 'a group of desperadoes' to assassinate the Indian Consul-General, and that they were inciting the people to war frenzy.

30 July—Portuguese expulsion of Indian consular officials in Portuguese India (*see Portugal*).

It was announced that the Government had decided to withdraw the exequatur of the Portuguese Consul-General and Consul in Bombay. They had been asked to leave the city by 6 p.m. on 31 July and Indian territory by noon on 1 August. The decision followed the Portuguese announcement *re* Indian consular officials.

31 July—The Government presented a Note to the Portuguese Chargé d'Affaires in which it said that if force were used against the 'peaceful volunteers' occupying parts of Portuguese India there would be incalculable repercussions among the people of India.

1 Aug.—Recapture of Naroli (*see Portugal*).

Indo-China. The international supervisory commission for Indo-China, consisting of representatives of India, Canada, and Poland, held a preliminary meeting in Delhi at which it was unanimously decided to send an advance party to the Associated States within a week. Mr Nehru presided at the meeting, the Indian chairman not yet having been appointed.

2 Aug.—**Portuguese Settlements.** A group belonging to the 'free Goa' movement occupied Selvasa, the administrative centre of the Portuguese enclave of Nagar Haveli.

3 Aug.—The *Times of India* stated that the men who had occupied Selvasa had been armed, and that two Portuguese policemen had been seriously injured during the attack on the police station.

Floods. Further serious flooding was reported from north Bihar, including the Purnea and Muzzaffarpur districts.

INDO-CHINA. 22 July—Vietnam. The Vietnamese Prime Minister, Mr Ngo Dinh Diem, ordered flags to be flown at half-mast for three days throughout the country. In a broadcast he denounced the cease-fire agreement as an iniquity against which his Government solemnly protested in spite of its love for peace.

Viet Minh Government. The composition of the *de facto* Viet Minh Government of northern Vietnam was announced. It included: *Prime Minister*, Ho Chi-Minh; *deputy Prime Minister*, Phan Van Dong; *Interior*, Tran Huy Hung; *Foreign Affairs*, Hoang Minh Giam; and *Defence*, Vo Nguyen Giap.

U.S. statement on aid to Indo-China (*see United States*).

23 July—The Viet Minh and French negotiators at Trung Gia agreed that all major fighting in Vietnam should cease at once before the official cease-fire came into effect on 27 July.

Northern Vietnam. The Viet Minh Government announced that in areas under its control (1) every citizen was free to believe in and to propagate the religion of his choice, subject to respect for national independence, the social order, and the law; (2) churches and pagodas were under the State's protection; (3) clerical and lay members of con-

Indo-China (*continued*)

gregations had the same rights and obligations as other citizens, including the obligation to contribute to national defence and reconstruction.

The official northern Vietnam Defence Committee announced that neither the Saigon Government nor itself was bound by the cease-fire agreement.

24 July—Viet Minh Appeal. Mr Ho Chi Minh, the Viet Minh leader and head of the north Vietnam Government, broadcast an 'appeal to all patriots without distinction of class, creed, or political opinion' to work together for peace, unity, and democracy in Vietnam.

Mr Do, south Vietnamese Foreign Minister, announced that he had withdrawn his resignation at the Prime Minister's request.

Cease-Fire Agreement. The French authorities made known that under the cease-fire agreement the evacuation of Hanoi would have to be completed by 11 October and the final evacuation of Haiphong by 19 May 1955.

Viet Minh letter to M. Mendès-France (*see France*).

25 July—Cambodia. The Cambodian Government published a communiqué expressing satisfaction at the results of the Geneva conference.

26 July—Vietnam. The French High Command announced that three posts had 'fallen by treason'.

27 July—The cease-fire armistice in northern Vietnam became effective and, apart from a number of minor incidents in Tongking, operations came to an end. The Trung Gia conference of French Union and Viet Minh representatives also ended.

29 July—The mixed armistice commission for Vietnam held its first meeting at Trung Gia and agreed on its agenda.

1 Aug.—Meeting of international supervisory commission (*see India*).

The cease-fire came into force in central Vietnam.

3 Aug.—Twenty people were killed when Vietnamese troops fired on a rioting crowd near Hué.

IRAQ. 4 Aug.—New Government. Following the announcement of a new Government under Nuri es Said, Parliament was dissolved in order that the electorate should be able to pronounce a verdict on major points of his programme. The three points in his foreign policy were: (1) to end the Anglo-Iraq treaty; (2) to strengthen fraternal relations among the Arab States; and (3) to strengthen Iraq's relations with neighbouring and other Arab States to repel the Zionist danger.

Nuri Es Said announced that his Constitutional Union Party was being dissolved to enable the best progressive elements to enter the new Parliament without party groupings.

The new Government consisted of eight Ministers of the dissolved Constitutional Union and of independents.

ISRAEL. 27 July—Frontier Incident. Army sources stated that three Israeli farmers and two frontier guards had been wounded on 26 July

when Jordanians opened fire on them near the demarcation line in the Wadi Fukin area. U.N. observers reported that one Jordanian was killed and another wounded during the affray.

28 July—Anglo-Egyptian Canal Zone Agreement. Mr Sharrett, Prime Minister, speaking at Tel Aviv, expressed concern that the 'change in the balance of power' which had been brought about as a result of the Anglo-Egyptian agreement might serve as a spur to aggression especially if, as he believed, the settlement was not conditional on a complete cessation of the blockade against Israel in the Suez Canal, and if, as had been reported, the United States proposed to follow up the agreement by supplying arms to Egypt. He gave a warning against any such supply, and said Israel would continue to fight the Egyptian blockade with all legitimate means.

31 July—Incident on Jordan border (*see Jordan*).

1 Aug.—Allied Proposals. It was learned that the Government had accepted three of eleven proposals submitted by the western Powers on 20 June for practical measures to improve conditions along the Israel-Jordan border. These were: that the border should be clearly marked; that barriers be erected where considered useful; and that arrangements be discussed for allowing, over an experimental period of fixed duration, the transit through Israel of Arabs in Gaza wishing to settle in Jordan. In accepting these three proposals it had laid down that the demarcation and the erection of barriers should be done 'by the two parties', and that after demarcation existing pockets of no-man's land should be liquidated. The other eight proposals (not yet officially revealed) were criticized on the ground that they were merely mechanical and could have no effect on frontier tension, or would involve a modification of existing armistice procedure and could be brought about only by direct negotiation and agreement between Israel and Jordan.

ITALY. 29 July—Constitutional Court. A joint session of the Senate and Chamber met to elect the five unelected judges of the Constitutional Court but failed for a second time to do so (the first time was on 31 October 1953). In the only secret ballot taken the two left-wing candidates failed to secure the three-fifths majority required; the representatives of the other parties handed in blank papers.

31 July—E.D.C. The foreign affairs committee of the Chamber of Deputies approved the Bill for the ratification of the European Defence Community Treaty by 16 votes to 11. The Communists and Nenni Socialists opposed, and the three Monarchist and M.S.I. deputies abstained.

JAPAN. 26 July—New U.S. loan (*see United States*).

30 July—Takeshima Islands. Japanese sources stated that South Korea had seized and occupied the disputed uninhabited Takeshima Islands in the Japan Sea.

2 Aug.—G.A.T.T. committee's decision *re* Japanese request and British Statement (*see General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade*).

JORDAN. 27 July—Frontier incident (*see Israel*).

Jordan (*continued*)

31 July—An Israeli patrol killed a Jordan National Guard and wounded a policeman in an ambush near Jenin inside Jordan territory. A second Jordan policeman who had disappeared was stated to have been most probably kidnapped.

1 Aug.—Israeli reply to western frontier proposals (*see Israel*).

KENYA. 22 July.—Mr Lyttelton on Kenya (*see Great Britain*).

26 July—**Emergency Figures.** It was announced that in the week ended 24 July eighty-nine terrorists were killed, four wounded and captured, and 251 suspects were detained.

1 Aug.—The Kenya-Indian Congress, meeting in Nairobi, passed by 36 votes to 23, a resolution asking the British and Kenyan Governments to solicit 'the good offices of the Government of India to bring the emergency to a desirable termination'.

3 Aug.—Two new emergency regulations designed to intensify the campaign to deny food to Mau Mau gangs came into force. The first gave the Government powers to order the compulsory evacuation of the inhabitants, their livestock, and property from 'any specified area' and authorized the destruction of livestock and movables if necessary. The second compelled the occupiers of farms or dwellings in any affected area to report to the authorities any intended absence longer than forty-eight hours, and to make adequate security arrangements for their labour and livestock when away.

KOREA. 28 July—President Rhee's appeal for help in a counter-attack on China (*see United States*).

30 July—Joint U.S.-South Korean communiqué (*see United States*). South Korean seizure of Takeshima Islands (*see Japan*).

31 July—Attack on U.S. policy by President Rhee (*see United States*).

3 Aug.—U.S. statement on armistice agreement (*see United States*).

LEBANON. 30 July—Forty-four people were injured when police fired on thousands of Moslems who were demonstrating in Beirut against the publication of an anti-Moslem pamphlet entitled 'Revolution and Liberty'.

MALAYA. 25 July—Colonel Gregoire, regional controller of the Colonial Development Corporation, and Mr Gibson, an estate manager for the corporation, were killed in an ambush by terrorists, near Kulai, Johore. Mr Shawcross, Q.C., and two constables were wounded.

MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC. 31 July—**China.** Mr Chou En-lai paid a visit to Ulan Bator (Outer Mongolia) on his way back from the Geneva conference. In welcoming him Mr Tse Den-Bal, chairman of the presidium of the Mongolian Government, referred to China as 'our great ally and neighbour' and spoke of the intimate friendly relations which had been established between the two peoples. He also referred to the 'selfless aid of the Soviet Union'.

MOROCCO. 23 July—M. Thivent, a prominent official in Marrakesh, was shot dead.

24 July—In a letter to M. Lacoste, the French Resident-General, 124 leading Moroccans, mostly former politicians or members of the liberal professions, urged that the time had come to give practical substance to the principle of Moroccan sovereignty, and called for a 'frank and unequivocal discussion' of the problem posed by the deposition of Sultan Sidi Mohammed ben Yusef. To restore the calm needed for discussion they asked that the state of siege be raised, political prisoners freed, and 'a certain number of elementary liberties' proclaimed. At the same time they stated their belief 'that the Morocco of tomorrow must be built in a spirit of strict respect for legitimate French interests—strategic, economic, or cultural—and of indissoluble friendship with France'.

26 July—An increase in terrorist arson was reported from Meknes. It was stated that fifty fires had broken out in the past twenty-four hours, some of which were due to arson and some to the hot weather.

A Moroccan merchant was killed by terrorists in Casablanca.

1 Aug.—Rumours that ex-Sultan Sidi Mohammed Ben Youssef was returning to his throne led to clashes between his supporters and adversaries at Fez in which six Moroccans were stoned to death by the crowd.

2 Aug.—Further incidents occurred at Fez in which four people were killed and twenty injured.

3 Aug.—**Riots.** Demonstrations for the return of the ex-Sultan led to riots in Petitjean in which twelve people, including six Jews, were killed. In Fez eleven people were killed during renewed disturbances, and in Oujda a Moorish shopkeeper was shot and wounded.

4 Aug.—Reinforcements of police and troops arrived in Fez, Casablanca, and Petitjean.

NEW ZEALAND. 22 July—Budget. The Prime Minister announced in a Budget speech tax reductions and modifications estimated to save taxpayers £11 m. in the current year. He also announced the British Government's consent to the placing of a further New Zealand loan of £10 m. on the London market, and agreement with the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority to launch a joint enterprise for the production of heavy water and electric power at Wairakei in the North Island.

PAKISTAN. 23 July—Communism. The Government banned the Communist Party in west Pakistan. (It had already been banned in east Pakistan on 5 July.) A number of arrests of Communists was later reported.

Canal Waters Dispute. It was learned that in a letter sent to the International Bank within the past few days, the Foreign Minister had expressed Pakistan's readiness to take part in preparing a detailed plan for the use of canal waters based on the World Bank's proposals, on the assumption that the proposals as a whole would leave Pakistan with

Pakistan (*continued*)

enough water for existing purposes and for already planned development.

4 Aug.—Floods. More than a million people were reported to have been affected by severe flooding in east Bengal caused by the rising of the Jumna and Brahmaputra rivers.

PERSIA. 2 Aug.—Floods. Officials stated that 180 people were known to have died in a flood disaster in the Ghazvin area, about sixty miles north-west of Tehran.

POLAND. 31 July—Removal of stowaway from Polish ship (*see Great Britain*).

1 Aug.—United States. *Tass* reported that the Polish Government had protested in a Note to the United States against an alleged attack by American fighters on two Polish ships off Hainan on 26 July (*see also United States, 26 July*).

2 Aug.—U.S. rejection of protest (*see United States*).

3 Aug.—Great Britain. A Note was delivered to the British Embassy protesting against the removal of Antoni Klimowicz from the *Jaroslaw Dabrowski* in the Thames on 31 July (*see Great Britain, 31 July*). The Note said that Klimowicz was a stowaway who had been discharged as a criminal from the Polish merchant navy and was being sought by the Polish authorities in connection with a number of criminal offences committed by him. He had also twice been punished by the British authorities for smuggling. The Note went on to assert that after first refusing permission for Klimowicz to land in Britain, the British authorities had afterwards changed their attitude and demanded that he be delivered up. On the refusal of the master, the Note alleged, the British authorities first demanded that he appear before an English court on charges of theft, and then that he appear on 3 August as a political refugee.

The Note went on to say that without waiting for this time limit police forces had surrounded the ship while two destroyers with forces on board stood by, and that 120 police had boarded the ship and forcibly removed Klimowicz inflicting injuries with truncheons on two members of the crew as they did so. The Note protested that this police action, taken without any Polish consular representative being present, was a clear violation of international law. It also protested against the violation of the rights of the Polish ship, against the use of force and the violation of the personal immunity of Polish seamen, against the forcible removal of a Polish citizen and the violation of the rights of the Polish flag.

The Government demanded the return of Klimowicz, compensation for the damages arising from the ship's detention and the policemen's assault, and punishment of those guilty.

PORTUGAL. 22 July—Settlements in India. The Foreign Ministry announced that all communications with the Portuguese territory of

Damao in India had been cut, that Indian forces had dug trenches along the frontier, that the territory of Dadrá was practically encircled by Indian infantry, and that considerable forces were stationed between Damao and Nagar-Aveli. The presence and movement of civilian groups called 'volunteer groups' had been noted. Their significance and origin were well known and corresponded to the technique of disguised aggression. It was hoped that the Indian Government's professed pacific principles would induce it to abstain from any attack, more or less badly disguised, on the rights of Portuguese sovereignty which would be firmly defended.

Indian seizure of Dadrá (*see India*).

23 July—The Foreign Ministry issued a communiqué stating that the aggression against the small enclave of Dadrá in Portuguese India had been confirmed. There were few inhabitants and few police to protect them, but resistance had occurred, 'which will be repeated in all national territory attacked'. The facts showed aggression with the connivance of Indian forces, and the Indian Government was being asked to grant facilities for the passage of troops through Indian territory into Dadrá. The communiqué ended with a warning that the greatest severity would be used to quell any attempt by 'volunteers' against Goa.

Indian statement on Dadrá incident (*see India*).

Establishment of Free Dadrá administration (*see India*).

26 July—The Foreign Ministry issued a statement citing further instances of incursions into Portuguese territory by Indian agents—one on the island of Angediva, south of Goa, on 15 July, and another on 21 July on the frontier between the customs posts of Siquirvale and Salei, in the Bicholim district. The Portuguese Legation in Delhi had been instructed to protest energetically against the frequent violation of Portuguese territory and to demand measures by the Indian Government to prevent such violations.

The Ministry of Oversea Territories stated that in the attack on Dadrá three Portuguese Indian police were killed and one severely wounded. Portuguese resistance had lasted one hour.

27 July—Further Portuguese protest to India (*see India*).

28 July—Indian reply (*see India*).

29 July—Seizure of Naroli village (*see India*).

Indian allegations *re* Goa (*see India*).

30 July—The Foreign Ministry announced that the Portuguese Legation in Delhi had been instructed to inform the Indian Government of the withdrawal of the exequatur of the Indian Consul-General in Goa and of the Indian Vice-Consul in Marmagao on the ground that their personal activities constituted a serious threat to the internal security of Portuguese India. They had been asked to leave by 12 o'clock on 31 July.

Indian expulsion of Portuguese officials (*see India*).

31 July—Indian Note *re* use of force against 'volunteers' (*see India*).

1 Aug.—The Foreign Ministry announced that Señor Artajo, the Spanish Foreign Minister, had expressed Spain's solidarity with Portugal in regard to the dispute with India.

Portugal (*continued*)

The Ministry of Oversea Territories confirmed that Naroли, a village in the Nagar-Aveli district, which had been occupied by Indian 'volunteers', had been retaken on 29 July and that eight men were taken prisoner.

2 Aug.—Indian occupation of Selvasa (*see India*).

3 Aug.—Indian press statement on occupation of Selvasa (*see India*).

RHODESIA AND NYASALAND. 25 July—**Northern Rhodesia. Copperbelt Dispute.** Following the breakdown of talks between the Northern Rhodesia copper mining companies, the Northern Rhodesian Mineworkers' Union (the European labour organization), the Mine Officials and Salaried Staff Association, and the African Mineworkers' Trade Union on the employment of Africans on work previously reserved to Europeans, the Northern Rhodesian Government announced that it would set up an inquiry to 'assist all four parties'.

30 July—**Colour Bar.** The Federal Assembly rejected a motion by Dauti Yamba, African member (Northern Rhodesia), calling for legislation to enforce immediate equal treatment for all races in all public places within the federation. Instead it accepted an amendment that the Federal Government would, within its constitutional responsibilities, endeavour to provide improved facilities for all races.

RUMANIA. 2 Aug.—Rumanian offer to repatriate Greek citizens (*see Greece*).

SAUDI ARABIA. 28 July—Agreement with Britain on arbitration for Buraimi dispute (*see Great Britain*).

1 Aug.—Defence discussions with Egypt (*see Egypt*).

SPAIN. 22 July—Assurance *re* export of arms (*see Great Britain*).

1 Aug.—Spanish solidarity with Portugal in dispute with India (*see Portugal*).

2 Aug.—**United States.** It was announced that an agreement had been concluded with the United States regulating U.S. offshore purchases in Spain.

SWITZERLAND. 27 July—U.S. tariff increase on Swiss watches and Swiss protest (*see United States*).

TUNISIA. 22 July—The French authorities issued an order prohibiting all movement, except on main roads, within a wide area around Sbeitla and Kasserine, in western Tunisia, where anti-rebel operations were in progress. In an ambush near Sousse three Republican guards were wounded.

24 July—Colonel de la Paillone, commander of the Beylical Guard, and head of the French military mission, was shot dead in Tunis by a Tunisian who escaped. Five rebels were killed by Tunisian mounted troops near Sidi Bou Zim, in the south. A Tunisian lorry driver and his

passenger were stopped and beaten up by four men in European dress between Tunis and Sousse.

Official casualty figures issued for the period 19 March to 23 July showed that seventy-four civilians and twenty-one military (including police) had been killed, eighty-seven civilians and fifty-two military wounded, and five military missing. Sixty terrorists had been killed and two wounded.

26 July—Two Tunisians were shot dead in Metlaoui.

27 July—In further incidents reported, two Tunisians were wounded and two kidnapped. A French farm was attacked by a band of fellaghas.

30 July—Appointment of new French Resident General and announcement *re* grant of internal autonomy (*see France*).

31 July—French Offer of Autonomy. M. Mendès-France, French Prime Minister, accompanied by Marshal Juin, a former Resident-General in Morocco, and by M. Fouchet, Minister for Tunisian and Moroccan Affairs, made a one-day visit by air to Tunis and announced to the Bey the French Government's readiness to transfer to Tunisians and Tunisian institutions the internal exercise of sovereignty and to recognize and proclaim the internal autonomy of the Tunisian State. He said that if the Bey desired a new Tunisian Government could be formed forthwith to negotiate with the French Government the terms of the agreements. These would define the reciprocal obligations of the two countries and the guarantees to France and French residents in Tunisia. 'It is undoubtedly in the common interest that France should remain present in Tunisia,' he said. The services rendered by France to Tunisia, the French residents there, and the need for a common foreign and defence policy, as recognized by the Treaty of Bardo, all demanded it. French residents must therefore be assured by conventions of their rights, and in the case of violation of those conventions or of an abuse of power both France and Tunisia should be able to resort to a Franco-Tunisian arbitration procedure. On the completion of the conventions a state of internal autonomy would come into being in which political reforms would be accompanied by administrative, economic, and social progress towards which France would readily contribute. M. Mendès-France appealed for co-operation and understanding, and after calling attention to the increase in violence, said that, if faced with a continuance or increase of terrorism, the Government would not hesitate to resort to 'draconian measures' involving the despatch to Tunisia of all necessary reinforcements.

The Bey invested M. Mendès-France with the Order of Confidence, the highest Tunisian honour, and later Prince Chedly, his eldest son, spoke enthusiastically of the announcement.

Statement by M. Bourguiba (*see France*).

1 Aug.—Neo-Destour leaders in Tunisia, including M. Mongi Slim, were released from house arrest.

2 Aug.—The Bey invited M. Tahar Ben Ammar, a moderate nationalist and President of the Tunisian Chamber of Agriculture, to form a Government.

Tunisia (*continued*)

The Bey issued an appeal for calm, declaring that the French Government's new policy was a 'decisive step in our national life' but it could be fruitful only in conditions of order, peace, and security.

3 Aug.—A French official was attacked at Sousse and severely injured. Gen. Boyer de la Tour, Resident-General, said he had already taken certain measures, but if these attacks were to continue he would take 'other and far more draconian ones'.

M. Tahar ben Ammar submitted a list of Ministers to the Bey.

4 Aug.—Statement by Habib Bourguiba (*see France*).

M. Tahar ben Ammar made an appeal to 'the understanding and friendship' of the French population.

TURKEY. 25 July—Balkan Alliance. It was announced that the Balkan military alliance would be signed by the three Foreign Ministers at Bled on 6 August. The announcement followed an exchange of views during which outstanding differences had been settled.

UNITED NATIONS**Economic and Social Council**

26 July—Aid for Backward Countries. A Pakistan resolution calling for the early establishment of a U.N. \$250 m. fund for the economic advancement of underdeveloped countries was referred to the economic committee after opposition to the project had been expressed by both the U.S. and U.K. delegates. The U.S. delegate had pointed out that the United States had already provided \$6,000 m. for the advancement of underdeveloped countries, and he doubted whether \$250 m. could be raised in existing circumstances. The U.K. delegate also drew attention to sums already provided by his Government for the economic and social development of other countries, and said that his Government regretfully had to give priority to security needs.

2 Aug.—Water Resources. The Council adopted unanimously a resolution warning Governments of the urgent problems raised by heavy demands on water supplies as a result of increased populations and agricultural and industrial needs, and recommended international co-operation in the study of hydrological data, techniques of watershed management, and the uses and conservation of water.

Underdeveloped Countries. The economic committee adopted a resolution recommending the General Assembly to ask member countries capable of providing capital to keep under review the question of a fund to help backward countries and asking the International Bank to continue consultations.

4 Aug.—The economic committee approved by 16 votes to none, Russia and Czechoslovakia abstaining, a resolution concerning the removal of obstacles to international trade and means of developing economic relations. A counter-resolution by the Soviet delegate had proposed the calling of a world conference of Government experts to consider steps for expanding international trade.

UNITED STATES. 22 July—Indo-China. Mr Stassen, Director of the Foreign Operations Administration, said that money and equipment earmarked for the French Union forces in Indo-China would now be diverted to strengthen other nations in that area. He mentioned that about \$800 m. had been earmarked for Indo-China in the current fiscal year.

23 July—In a statement to the press on the Geneva negotiations Mr Dulles, Secretary of State, said that one lesson all the free nations should learn from the past was that resistance to Communism needed popular support. One of the good aspects of the conference was that it advanced the truly independent status of Cambodia, Laos, and south Vietnam, and the free Governments of that area should be able to enlist the support of their people in maintaining their independence against Communist colonialism. The second lesson was that arrangements for collective defence needed to be made in advance of aggression.

Commenting on suggestions by Moscow Radio for an international conference to consider Korea, disarmament, European security, atomic energy, and other problems, Mr Dulles said he did not think such talks would be profitable unless the Russians had changed their attitude.

Atomic Weapons. Speaking in the debate on the Atomic Energy Bill, Representative Van Zandt, a member of the atomic energy committee, said that tactical atomic bombs for use by ground forces were 'now in the American stockpile' and would be available for the defence of western Europe. Only through their use could a possible Russian assault be repelled.

24 July—Chinese Attack on British Aircraft. In a statement on the shooting down of a British airliner on the Bangkok-Hong Kong route (*see Great Britain*) Mr Dulles said that the Government took 'the gravest view of this act of further barbarity for which the Chinese Communist regime must be held responsible'.

Mr Wilson, Secretary of Defence, announced that two aircraft carriers had been instructed to proceed to the scene to provide fighter cover for rescue operations.

Soviet Note on European security (*see U.S.S.R.*).

26 July—U.S.-Chinese Air Incident. Mr Dulles announced that two U.S. carrier-based planes of the rescue type, while seeking survivors from the Skymaster shot down near Hainan Island, were attacked by two Communist Chinese fighters. The U.S. planes had returned the fire and the two Chinese planes were shot down. There were no U.S. casualties. Mr Dulles added that the United States would protest most vigorously against 'this further evidence of Chinese brutality and their belligerent interference with a humanitarian rescue operation'.

Mr Wilson, Defence Secretary, said that the two U.S. rescue planes were Skyraider attack aircraft. The attack had taken place on 25 July and was made by two Chinese L.A. single-seater fighter aircraft. A Chinese gunboat had also opened fire on the American aircraft during the incident, but the fire was not returned.

Admiral Stump, U.S. commander in the Pacific, who was in Washington for consultations, told the press that American naval aircraft in the

United States (continued)

Far East had standing orders to shoot back if attacked and that they were to be 'quick on the trigger' if attacked.

South Korea. President Syngman Rhee of South Korea arrived in Washington for talks with President Eisenhower.

Loan to Japan. The Export-Import Bank extended a \$60 m. credit to the Bank of Japan for the purchase of U.S. cotton. Previous credits to the Bank of Japan totalled \$140 m.

27 July—Switzerland. Following an order by the President for increases of up to 50 per cent in import duties on Swiss watches, the Swiss Minister presented a formal complaint in which the decision was described as 'a serious blow to the principles of freedom of trade' and to existing U.S.-Swiss good relations.

Chinese protest *re* air incident (*see China*).

Customs. The House of Representatives passed a Bill sponsored by Representative Burnef authorizing the Tariff Commission to review the Customs tariff schedules and giving the Commission the task of deciding when goods had been dumped and when domestic producers were injured by such competition. (The Administration had sought power to revise the customs schedules after negotiating changes with Governments having trade agreements with the United States.) No provision was made under the Bill for new classification. Instead the Tariff Commission would be instructed to report to Congress in 1955 on whether the classifications could be revised without significant changes in tariffs.

U.S. Protests to China. The State Department announced that it had sent two strong protests to the Peking Government through the British Government. The Notes had condemned the attacks by Communist Chinese aircraft on a British aircraft and on the American search aircraft as 'barbarous' and 'unprovoked' and had demanded punishment of those responsible, compensation for the victims and the family of the deceased, and safeguardings against a repetition of such actions. A similar separate Note had been sent about the attack on the American aircraft.

28 July—President Eisenhower told the press that an American task force had been sent to the area to pursue rescue operations following the shooting down of the British airliner in the South China Sea. It had been ordered not to provoke incidents but to take any necessary measures to defend itself. He compared the difference in the Chinese attitude towards Britain and towards the United States, pointing out that they had apologized at once to Britain but had acted quite differently when the United States became involved. He thought the different approach was at least part of the regular plan to split up the allies.

U.S. and British protests (*see China*).

Anglo-Egyptian Agreement. President Eisenhower and Mr Dulles both expressed great satisfaction at the conclusion of the Anglo-Egyptian agreement.

Korea. In a speech to a joint session of Congress President Syngman Rhee of South Korea proposed that an Asian army of more than 2 m.

men should launch a counter-attack on Communist China helped by the United States Air Force and Navy. He pointed out that the Chinese Nationalist Government had offered 630,000 men as additional reserves and emphasized that no American infantry would be required. He urged the United States to end the 'unwise armistice in Korea' and to help build up the South Korean army.

29 July—U.S.-Chinese Air Incidents. A State Department spokesman told the press that when Mr Trevelyan, the British Chargé d'Affaires in Peking, had presented the two United States' protests at the Chinese Foreign Ministry, a Chinese official had verbally rejected them. In regard to the first protest he had said that the shooting down of the civilian airliner was a matter between the Chinese and British Governments, and, in regard to the second protest, he read out and handed to Mr Trevelyan the Chinese versions of the attack on the two U.S. carrier planes. These versions blamed the U.S. pilots for the air clash. The American protests were returned to the British Embassy later in the day. The State Department official said the matter 'will not be permitted to rest there'.

The Navy Department announced that U.S. warships which had abandoned their search for survivors of the Skymaster would remain in the South China Sea to continue exercises and to be ready for 'any eventuality'. A third aircraft carrier had joined the two sent in the first instance.

Chinese announcement of rejection of U.S. protest (*see China*).

Danube Flood Victims. A White House statement announced an offer to send food supplies and medical aid to Danube flood victims in east European countries through a mutually acceptable international agency.

China. The Senate voted unanimously to oppose the entry of Communist China to the United Nations.

30 July—U.K.-U.S. collaboration on guided missiles (*see Great Britain*).

Germany. The Senate unanimously approved a resolution in support of any constitutional action the President might deem it necessary to take in the national interest to restore sovereignty to Germany and to enable her to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security.

Korea. President Eisenhower and Dr Syngman Rhee reaffirmed in a joint communiqué their intention to move forward, in accordance with the U.N. Charter and Assembly resolutions, 'to achieve a unified democratic, and independent Korea', and said they had discussed the means for continuing to seek this objective. More detailed discussions would be continued by economic and military advisers. They reiterated their determination to work together in close and reciprocal co-operation.

31 July—Korea. President Rhee said in New York that only 'short-sighted' American policy had prevented his army from unifying Korea by force of arms, and that the Americans had 'not got common guts enough to face the problem'.

1 Aug.—Great Britain: Military Aid. The Senate appropriations

United States (continued)

committee released an official report alleging that United States military aid was helping the British aircraft industry to develop commercial jet aircraft to compete with American commercial airliners.

Polish Note of protest *re* alleged attack on Polish ships off Hainan (*see* Poland).

2 Aug.—Poland. The State Department denied that there was any truth in Polish allegations that United States aircraft had fired on two Polish ships off Hainan on 26 July.

Communism. The F.B.I. announced that four Communists had been arrested at Denver, Colorado, and a fifth at Los Angeles on a charge of teaching or advocating the forcible overthrow of the United States Government.

U.S. agreement with Spain *re* offshore purchases (*see* Spain).

China. In a television speech Mr Bedell Smith, Under-Secretary of State, said that more trouble like that relating to the Hainan incidents could be expected from Communist China. It was unlikely that the Central Government would change its attitude or its activities so long as it remained subservient to, or a willing ally of, international Communism. But the idea of some of America's European friends that she was 'trigger happy' or over-impetuous was, he thought, not correct. 'Our activities will be well and carefully considered.' He thought Communist China's objective in the future would be the domination of Asia by any means short of war—subversion, infiltration, and propaganda. The free world's task was therefore to prepare to resist Communist expansion at two levels—the one military and the other economic, political, and social. As Korea had shown, a healthy anti-Communist society was not enough—the means of defence were also essential and for that reason the United States had undertaken the very difficult task of forming a south-east Asia military pact, one of whose first aims would be to guarantee the existence of south Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos.

3 Aug.—Korea. Mr Dulles told his press conference that the Government would be sympathetic towards ending the work of the neutral nations supervisory commission in Korea. The Swedish and Swiss members had expressed considerable dissatisfaction at the barriers placed in their way by the Communists, who, he believed, permitted the commission to go only to certain ports, while they used other ways to build up their strength, notably the construction of air-fields.

He said that there had been no increase in the total military strength of North Korea. The Chinese had withdrawn their troops behind the Yalu, but of course they could always return, and they constituted a threat from that far border. But he could not agree with President Rhee that the failure of the Geneva conference on the Korea problem had invalidated the armistice. There had been no violation of the armistice agreement that could in any way justify the resumption of war.

Continental Defence. Mr Wilson, Secretary of Defence, said that a continental defence system under central direction had become necessary because of the advent of new weapons and the increased forces

available for such a defence plan. A combined headquarters for the three services would become operational from about 1 September at Colorado Springs under Gen. Chidlaw.

Foreign Aid. The Senate approved the foreign aid Bill after amendments which cut almost \$500 m. in military and economic assistance, the final figure voted being \$2,690 m. The Point Four programme was left intact. The Bill retained the Richard's Amendment ensuring the gradual elimination of aid to France and Italy if they failed to ratify the E.D.C. treaty.

4 Aug.—Further Soviet Note (*see U.S.S.R.*).

China. Air Incident. The Government rejected in a further Note the Chinese claim that the shooting down of the British airliner on 23 July was no concern of the United States, pointing out that six United States citizens were passengers in the aircraft and three of them were killed, and insisting that the Chinese Government could not under international law divest itself of responsibility to pay compensation. It repeated the U.S. demand for a Chinese undertaking to guard against a repetition of such attacks and for punishment of those responsible.

Further Soviet protest *re* seizure of tanker by Chinese Nationalists (*see U.S.S.R.*).

Foreign Aid Bill. Following an appeal by President Eisenhower, the House-Senate conference agreed to restore cuts in the foreign aid Bill made by the Senate, and agreed on a figure of \$3,338 m., compared with the Senate figure of \$2,690 m.

U.S.S.R. 22 July—It was announced that Mr Riumin, former deputy Minister of State Security, had been executed by order of a military court for falsifying evidence leading to unfounded arrests. (Mr Riumin was the official responsible for the arrest in January 1953 of a group of Kremlin doctors.)

24 July—**Note to Western Powers on European Security.** In identical Notes sent to the British, French, and United States Governments in reply to the Allied Note of 7 May (*see p. 336*) the Soviet Government noted that the western Powers had rejected the Soviet proposals for a European collective security treaty and for Soviet Russia's participation in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and had made no proposals designed to safeguard European security but, on the contrary, in violation of U.N. principles, they were organizing closed groups which would pursue a policy opposed to other States with a different social system, thus inevitably making for an arms race and international tension.

The Note repeated former Soviet criticism of N.A.T.O. and the E.D.C. and Bonn treaties, emphasizing that they ignored the danger of a recurrence of German militarism and aggression. It insisted that only through an international organization embracing all States could peace and security in Europe be guaranteed, and it repeated the Soviet proposals for a general European collective security treaty open to all European States regardless of their social systems. Such a treaty, it maintained, would remove obstacles to German unification, would help

U.S.S.R. (continued)

to solve the Austrian problem, and would be of decisive importance for relaxing international tension.

The Note went on to emphasize the importance of the Soviet proposals for the unconditional prohibition of mass weapons of destruction, a reduction of all armaments and armed forces, and for an unconditional pledge by States not to use atomic and hydrogen weapons. It stated that the western position in regard to these proposals, as set out in the western Note of 7 May, testified to opposition to any effective measures, and, in a strong attack on the United States, it alleged that its policies of stockpiling atomic and hydrogen weapons, of organizing military bases on foreign soil, of pursuing an arms drive, creating aggressive blocs, and carrying on anti-Soviet and anti-Chinese warlike propaganda were all proof of the insincerity of the professed western desire for an 'atmosphere of security and trust'.

The Note finally informed the western Powers of an amendment to the Soviet draft European collective security treaty, adding a provision that members should undertake to adopt measures for developing trade and other economic relations between States, and, after declaring that the Indo-China settlement was 'fresh proof of the fruitfulness of efforts directed at normalizing international relations', proposed that 'for the purpose of exchanging views on the question of creating a system of collective security in Europe', a conference be convened in the next few months of all European States desiring to take part and the United States, with an observer from the People's Republic of China.

4 Aug.—United States. *Tass* stated that Russia had protested to the United States for the fourth time against the seizure by Chinese Nationalists of a Russian tanker (*see p. 443*).

Note to Western Powers. In a further Note to the British, French, and U.S. Governments the Soviet Government reiterated its proposal for a conference to discuss a system of collective security in Europe, and proposed that a preliminary meeting of the Foreign Ministers of France, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and the United States be held in August or September to discuss the question of such a conference and also the German question. It expressed the view that new efforts should be made to reach agreement first on certain questions of the German problem 'on which decisions acceptable to all interested parties can already now be found'.

YUGOSLAVIA. 25 July—Announcement of new date for signature of Balkan treaty (*see Turkey*).

29 July—Bishop Arsenije. The district court at Cetinje sentenced Bishop Arsenije Bradvarevic, the Orthodox Metropolitan of Montenegro, to eleven and a half years' hard labour on a charge of plotting to overthrow the Government. He also received a six-year sentence in respect of a translation of a foreign article alleging persecution in Yugoslavia; five years for writing and circulating a memorandum urging priests not to join Communist Party mass organizations; two years for spreading religious hatred against Roman Catholics; and eight

months for insulting the President by referring to him as a 'dictator'. The sentences were to run concurrently.

The Bishop was alleged to have formed a subversive group with five priests, three of whom had been pardoned after sentence in order to testify against the Bishop.

31 July—Albania. A Note was sent to the Albanian Government protesting against the killing of a Yugoslav soldier by Albanian soldiers in a frontier clash on 30 July.

2 Aug.—Greek-Yugoslav agreement on joint defence works (*see Greece*).

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

- | | | |
|-------|-------|---|
| Aug. | 15 | World Council of Churches, Second Assembly, Evanston, Illinois. |
| " | 19-28 | Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, Nairobi. |
| Sept. | 6 | T.U.C. Congress, Brighton. |
| " | 13 | Consultative Assembly, Council of Europe, second part of the Sixth Session, Strasbourg. |
| " | 21 | U.N. General Assembly, Ninth Session, New York. |
| " | 27 | Council of Food and Agriculture Organization, Twentieth Session, Rome. |
| Oct. | 4 | Consultative Committee of the Colombo Plan, Annual Meeting, Ottawa. |
| Oct. | 11-16 | East-West Trade Conference, Geneva. |
| Nov. | 12 | Unesco General Conference. |

The **CHRONOLOGY OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS** is published twice a month by the Royal Institute of International Affairs, Chatham House, 10 St James's Square, London, S.W.1.

In the United States it may be obtained from the Royal Institute of International Affairs, New York Publications Office, 345 East 46th Street, New York 17, N.Y.

Annual Subscription, including Index, 25s. (\$5.00)

Price per copy 1s. (25c.)

INFORMATION DEPARTMENT MEMORANDA

In the course of its work, the Information Department of Chatham House from time to time prepares short factual memoranda. The following are offered to readers of the *Chronology of International Events and Documents*.

Title	Date of Completion	Price
THE BELGIAN CONGO: Economic Background Note	21 November 1953	6d.
BRITISH CARIBBEAN: Political and Economic Notes: Introduction, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, Windward Islands	1 December 1953	2s. od.
ECUADOR: A Background Note	5 October 1953	1s. od.
FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA: A Background Note	5 February 1954	1s. od.
GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE (GATT): A Background Note	February 1954	6d.
GOLD COAST: A Background Note	March 1954	2s. od.
INDOCHINA 1945-54: An Outline	2 April 1954	1s. od.
NEW ZEALAND: A Background Note	8 January 1954	1s. od.
NIGERIA: A Background Note	February 1954	1s. 6d.
ORGANIZATION FOR EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION (OEEC): Basic Information	24 November 1953	6d.
PERU: A Background Note	6 October 1953	1s. od.
SARAWAK: The Political and Economic Background (revised May 1954)	21 May 1954	1s. od.
THE HIGH COMMISSION TERRITORIES AND THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA:	20 May 1954	2s. od.
VENEZUELA: A Political and Economic Background Note (revised May 1954)	6 May 1954	1s. od.

Orders for these memoranda, which are mimeographed, **must be sent direct** to the Information Department, Royal Institute of International Affairs, Chatham House, 10 St James's Square, London, S.W.1, **accompanied by the exact payment.**